FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOSR HEROES HONORED, LATER REVISIONISTS DENOUNCED

AU071245 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- The press carries today articles on occasion of November 7 -- the day of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party with Lenin and Stalin at the head.

The article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, entitled "The Immortal Ideas of the Great October-Inspiration for the Struggle of the Revolutionaries and the Freedom-Loving Peoples" stresses, among others, that the triumph of the revolution marks also the new content of the epoch as the epoch of the proletarian revolutions of overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism and communism.

The triumph of the October Revolution, the newspaper writes, was a result of the great political maturity of the Russian proletariat and of the loyal implementation in the concrete conditions of the Czarist Russian of the teachings of Marx and Engels about the armed uprising, the overthrow of the power of capital through violence. In the heat of the revolution was proved the indispensability of the leading role of the party in the revolution, the indispensability of a party of the new Leninist type with an iron discipline. Its triumph proved in practice the correctness of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism that the proletarian revolution and the overthrow of capitalism are completely possible and realisable even in a single country.

Evaluating the great historic importance of the October Revolution for the world proletariat and the entire mankind, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that the "triumph of the October Revolution opened a new epoch in the history of mankind, the epoch of overthrow of imperialism and liquidation of the colonial system, the epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism in the world. It gave a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class against the capitalist order and to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against the imperialist yoke. [no closing quotes as received]

On this marked day of the anniversary of the October Revolution, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, the international proletariat and the peoples of the world commemorate with honour and respect the immortal deed of the Russian proletariat, led by the Bolshevik party with its leaders of genius, Lenin and Stalin. The counter-revolutionary revisionist transformation in the Soviet Union brought to power a savage dictatorship, the dictatorship of the new bourgeoisie of aparatchiks and technocrats, of the KGB agents and militarymen. It stripped the party of the attributes of vanguard of the working class and turned it into a party of the revisionist bourgeoisie that has diverted completely the working class from the running of the state and has transformed it into an oppressed and exploited class. At present, the Soviet Union has become another international gendarme. In the field of foreign policy, the Khrushchevites have turned it into a social-imperialist superpower, which, in rivalry with U.S. imperialism, fights for hegemony and zones of influence in the world, it follows a militaristic course, and launches direct aggressions. The peoples, ZERI I POPULLIT stressed, do never forget Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, just like they do not forget Vietnam, Lebanon, Grenada, etc.

Actually, the teachings of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the newspaper underlines, are relevant and further promoted by the Party of Labour of Albania and the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties. The experience of Socialist Albania and the PLA proves that when the teachings of Marxism-Leninism are loyally implemented, when the banner of the ideas of the October Revolution is kept aloft, the revolution triumphs and socialism is constructed even in a single small country surrounded by imperialism and revisionism.

CONGRATULATIONS, QUESTIONS GREET REAGAN VICTORY

Zhivkov Cables Congratulations

AU081431 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his reelection as President of the United States.

I hope, the telegram reads, that during the years of your second term the relations between our two countries will develop positively on the basis of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation. The chairman of the State Council also reaffirms Bulgaria's genuine striving to promote Bulgarian-U.S. relations -- something which is in keeping not only with the interests of the two peoples, but also with the interest of world peace.

Reagan's Realism Doubted

AU071751 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 7 Nov 84

["On the Threshold of a Second Term" -- BTA headline; by commentator Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 7 (BTA) -- The elections results pointed to Mr Ronald Reagan as president of the United States for another four years.

Muffling the strong militaristic and anti-Soviet overtones in the final stage of his election campaign, Mr Reagan succeeded in winning over that majority of the American public which at first feared his aggressiveness of tone and thought. This artful move proved really winning, especially when one considers the nationwide surveys which pointed to 89 per cent of the Americans believing that there will be no victor in a thermonuclear war and 96 per cent of them qualifying the worsening of relations with the Soviet Union as a dangerous adventure.

Many are the reasons underlying the victory of the conservatives and the defeat of the Democrats, but now the question lies elsewhere. Now, when Mr Reagan has already gained a second term of office for himself with enormous support coming from the big business and the military-industrial complex, observers are curious to know whether he will stick, and to what an extent, to his declarations of peace and the improvement of relations with Moscow.

It takes time to witness whether any evolution has taken place in the President's concepts of peace and war and the policy from the positions of strength. In other words the future alone will show whether the White House intends in earnest to tune in on the wave of realism, genuine concern for peace and peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems, or whether it will continue to play the role of a state lording it over the fate of peoples.

The opinion expressed in the influential WASHINGTON POST that the attitude of the Americans towards their government will depend to a major extent on what President Reagan will manage to achieve in the establishment of constructive relations with the Soviet Union, is topical and significant because it concerns the main thing.

The choice is yet to be made: Confrontation with the Soviet Union or positive relations resting on equality and equal security.

Reagan Remarks Criticized

AU080920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] After receiving a second mandate as U.S. president, Ronald Reagan has held a press conference in Los Angeles during which he failed to outline any significant changes in the foreign and domestic policies he will follow in the next 4 years. Reagan did not reveal what concrete methods he is going to use in the struggle against the great budget deficit, nor how he will prevent an increase in taxes, which, according to most observers, is inevitable.

Reagan repeated his well-known positions on the issue of disarmament control, stressing again the absurd thesis that the implementation of the plan to deploy space weapons will contribute to decreasing the arms race.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET GOSR RECEPTION

AU072046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of the 67th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. The reception, which was held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudor Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, [words indistinct] secretaries and members of the BZNS, chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee and of ministries, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of public, political, and mass organizations, artists and cultural workers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria, also attended the reception.

Zhivkov Attends Parade

AU072044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A meeting and parade marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the 9 September Square in Sofia today. The parade was attended by party and state leaders, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

TODORCV, ALEVRAS EXCHANGE TOASTS IN ATHENS

AU072020 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Athens, Nov 7 (BTA corr) -- Last night the president of the Greek Parliament, Mr Ioannis Alevras, gave a formal dinner for the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Mr Stanko Todorov. At the dinner, which proceeded in cordial atmosphere, the two parliament leaders delivered toast speeches.

Mr Alevras spoke about the significance of the Bulgarian visit. He said that both the Bulgarian and the Greek people should feel pride over the dynamic development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which has come as a natural result of the realistic and constructive approach of the state and government leaders of Bulgaria and Greece.

Speaking about the worsened international situation, the Greek Parliament leader said that the energetic efforts of Bulgaria and Greece for the translation into life of the idea for nuclear free Balkans stand a major contribution to peace and security in Europe and the world. [sentence as received]

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that the meetings and talks of State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, with the president of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Kharamanlis and with prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, play a major role in the steady and upward development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. He spoke also about the great potential still unexplored for the promotion of bilateral ties which give an example how relations between states with different social systems should be.

Mr Stanko Todorov pointed to the great significance of the initiative for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, stressing that Bulgaria will continue to work for its realization. This will be, he said, a major contribution to the efforts at strengthening peace and security in Europe.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS RETURN -- The delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, headed by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, returned from Berlin to Sofia today. The delegation paid an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the GDR National Front National Council [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 84 AU] The Bulgarian delegation, headed by Comrade Grigor Stoichkov returned from Algeria today. The delegation had attended the celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of armed revolution at the invitation of the Algerian National Front and of the Government. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 84 AU] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, returned home last night. The delegation paid a visit to Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina at the invitation of the parliaments of these Latin American countries. [Excerpt] [Spfoa RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 84 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CSSR OBSERVANCE OF GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Kapek Opens Prague Meeting

LD071511 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1455 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Opening address by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, at a 6 November festive meeting in Prague's Palace of Culture to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Estaemed comrades: allow me to welcome you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee to this festive meeting of the working people and youth of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region, which is taking place on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. I would like above all to welcome, on behalf of all of us, the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the CSSR. [applause]

I also welcome Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the CSSR [applause], and a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Aleksandr Kondratyevich Zinin, member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. [applause]
I also welcome Prague's diplomatic corps and all dear guests. The welcoming speech will be delivered by Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade Jan Fojtik, whom I ask to take the floor.

Dzur Salutes Army, Workers

LD071910 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has issued an order to mark the 67th anniversary of the GOSR. It says that the working people of our country and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are developing the legacy of Great October by their consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, by their political and work activity, by fulfilling the demanding tasks of building a developed socialist society, and by ensuring its defense. It is impossible to lose sight of the fact that building our society is taking place in the complex conditions of the current strained international situation.

The CSSR strives for peace and fully supports the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at detente in international relations and aimed at the development of international cooperation. In view of the growing danger of war, however, it has been forced to do everything necessary to ensure its security and to meet its obligations stemming from the international defense of socialism, states the order.

The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, which is firmly aligned around the CPCZ, therefore carry out their military duties conscientiously, show high morale, high political and combat qualities, and increase their combat-readiness and all-round preparedness. The Czechoslovak People's Army, in close alliance with the Soviet Army and with the other Warsaw Pact member-states' armies, stands vigilantly on guard for socialism and peace.

In honor of the 67th GOSR anniversary, the order concludes, Martin Dzur, the minister of national defense, orders a 20-gun [figure as heard] salute to be given today, 6 November at 1900 hours in Prague and Bratislava.

REAGAN'S WIN, CONGRESSIONAL RESULTS REPORTED

LD071134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Michal Stasz dispatch from New York]

[Text] Preliminary results show that Reagan won in all the states where polling has ended. The only state still undecided is Mondale's home state of Minnesota because the race there is so close. Mondale won outright in the capital city, which has 3 votes. When the polls closed in California, Reagan was already assured of 518 electoral college votes, with only 270 needed to ensure his official election.

Democrats fared better in congressional races, however, because it is expected that they will win one or perhaps two seats in the Senate and thus reduce the slight Republican majority. In the second chamber of Congress, the House of Representatives, the Republicans did not achieve their planned gains of 25 deputies' seats at the expense of the Democratic Party either. It is expected that they will reduce the large Democratic majority only by 14-18 seats, but the Democratic Party will still continue to have comfortable control of that chamber.

However, in order to mount a frontal assault on American reactionary forces, and if it really wants to make an impression in the forseeable future on shaping the destiny of the United States, as we can see by these results, the Democratic Party will have to do a lot more than make flowery speeches.

STROUGAL BEGINS MEETINGS WITH MEXICAN LEADERS

Arrives in Mexico

LD071029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico -- Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Premier, arrived yesterday by air for an official visit to Mexico, which is taking place at the invitation of Mexican President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid.

Lubomir Strougal was welcomed at the airport [unspecified] by Manuel Diaz Bartlett, Mexican secretary of government; by Bernardo Sepulveda, secretary of foreign relations; and by other officials.

Lubomir Strougal will today meet with chairman of the Senate High Commissions and of the Chamber of Deputies, and will have talks with Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations. This afternoon, the Czechoslovak premier will be received by Mexican President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid. While in Mexico, Lubomir Strougal will attend the opening of the (?Expo 84) exhibition there. A statement on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mexico will be signed during Comrade Strougal's stay.

Meets Parliamentary Leader

LD072136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico -- Lubomir Strougal, Federal Premier, continued today his official visit to Mexico, where he is visiting at the invitation of President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid. He opened today's program in the capital city by laying wreaths at the Memorial to the Heroic Sons of the Fatherland in the Chapultepec Park.

He thus honored the memory of the Mexican patriots who laid down their lives in the mid-19th century in the defense of their country against U.S. aggression.

Afterwards Lubomir Strougal went to the Chamber of Deputies where he was awaited by its president, Humberto Lugo Gil. The Mexican representatives informed the guest about the activities of the chamber, about Mexico's foreign policy, and about the activities of its parliament. He recalled that Mexico and Czechoslovakia hold similar views and stands on fundamental international issues. Lubomir Strougal spoke of the political and economic situation in Czechoslovakia and paid high tribute to the foreign policy of Mexico.

Lubomir Stougal also had talks today with Bernardo Supulveda, secretary of foreign relations, about relations and the international situation.

Meets Foreign Secretary

LD072305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The premier of the Czechoslovak Government then visited the Mexican Foreign Ministry building where he was welcomed by Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. The Mexican secretary praised the results achieved by both countries in the development of mutual relations and said he is in favor of strengthening them further.

Lubomir Strougal said that his visit to Mexico has two goals: to exchange opinions on the most pressing foreign political questions and to discuss possibilities of further development of economic relations between both countries. After this he expressed the CSSR Government's opinion concerning solutions to the most important international problems and praised the activities of Mexico and President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid in striving for dialogue and solutions to complex international problems through political means.

Discusses Relations, U.S., CEMA

PA072341 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 6

[By Maria de Jesus Espinosa]

[Text] Prague, Czechoslovakia, October 1984 -- Today, a limited nuclear war is no longer possible due to the installation of so-called space weapons. In other words, what is at stake now is the fate, the very existence of civilization, according to CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, who pointed out the fact that World War II was only concerned with the freedom and survival of some nations.

In an exclusive EL DIA interview the Czechoslovak official said that his country, a neighbor to the Western nations that have U.S. first strike rockets, has been attacked on several occasions and that is why "we think our security must be based on the equilibrium of forces so that the weapons installed on national territory can respond to that objective."

Lubomir Strougal underlined the existence of large numbers of nuclear weapons in the world and denounced Western intentions to place them in outer space. "We have called attention to this situation, which we consider highly dangerous, and we demand the conclusion, as soon as possible, of an international agreement to achieve peace." In view of the above, the Czechoslovak leader emphasized that "an immediate danger hovers over mankind, making urgent negotiations necessary so that all peace-loving countries may use the huge sums of money that would have been spent on weapons to help the developing countries out of the terrible situations they now face."

He added that there are several centers of tension in the world: the war between Iran and Iraq, Central America, and Africa. In this respect, he noted, the arms race is not a nightmare, as described by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; "to us it is a sad, hard reality." Despite the tension and despite those who intend to go to extremes, "I am not pessimistic because I believe that peace shall win in the end."

Official Visit to Mexico in November

Meanwhile, Lubomir Strougal, who was deputy minister of the interior before occupying the post of prime minister and who collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, officially announced acceptance of the invitation extended by President Miguel de la Madrid to visit our country on 5 November. In that respect he said a working agenda is being prepared in which, among other things, Czechoslovakia will discuss the possibility of cooperating with Mexico in the development of several technologies and scientific disciplines such as biotechnology, mechanics, and different types of protein production. He added that there is a possibility that his country may import food and raw materials from Mexico, although this issue has not yet been included on the agenda.

We also consider, Strougal noted, that the relations between our countries have met with limitations, but we hope to have fruitful exchanges in the near future. The main condition, he explained, "is for the Czechoslovak Government to better study the Mexican market and become acquainted with the country's businessmen. Likewise, the Mexican Government must learn more about the possibilities existing in our country."

Second, he continued, we can discuss the existing agreement between Mexico and the CEMA member nations, of which Czechoslovakia is a member. In this organization of cooperation and commerce among the socialist countries, there are plans to hold a joint exposition in Mexico City in November where all socialist nations will have the opportunity to learn about Mexico's needs.

Lubomir Strougal pointed out that at this point several developing nations are members of CEMA; however, the right time must be chosen to carry out a process of this type which, naturally, must be carried out gradually. In CEMA, he added, there are no classical commercial exchanges carried out; that is, our relations are always based on the development of cooperation in the areas of production, specialization, and integration, not merely on commercial transactions. We must give greater attention to this point because we consider these areas the modern forms of cooperation and exchange that must prevail in international relations.

In addition Lubomir Strougal thanked President de la Madrid for the invitation to visit our country and stressed that "Mexico is really a peace-loving nation which we hope can develop, flourish, and solve all of its different problems within a climate of peace and understanding." He added that the Mexican people truly love freedom and their sovereignty, and have proved it in their struggles for hundreds, thousands of years. He said: "We greatly appreciate the Mexican people's struggling spirit; that is why we hope they can live in peace and prosperity."

The United States Should Guarantee Peace in Central America

Regarding the future of the agreements proposed by the countries comprising the Contadora Group, the leader of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia said that an acceptable agreement can be achieved for Latin America and Central America, even without the United States' participation; nevertheless, we believe it will be better if the agreement is also guaranteed by that nation.

The United States, he continued, must understand that only by respecting the fundamental right of all people to self-determination, freedom, and national sovereignty will a solution ever be achieved for Central America.

Referring to the Reagan-Gromyko talks, Strougal said no specific agreements have been reached thus far: "We have heard speeches, but little is known about what was discussed during the meetings. Perhaps events in the next weeks or months will reveal whether these talks will indeed bring about a positive change in U.S. foreign policy." Nevertheless, "we will not wait idly by for a turn of events; we will continue to intervene at every international fourm, be it the United Nations, the Stockholm Conference or the Vienna talks."

In addition, Strougal believes that it is not likely that U.S. foreign policy will undergo important changes because, due to the coming U.S. elections, it is characterized by anticommunism and a rash arms buildup.

An International Conference Would Be Necessary

The Czechoslovak Government leader also referred to the Middle East conflict, a war which is the longest since World War II. He believes that this region is strategic for various reasons and is of interest to the rest of the world. Nevertheless, he said, "Our position is clear: first the Palestinian problem must be solved; we must ensure these people of the right to create their own state." Second, we believe that Israel must withdraw to its own borders and free all of its neighbors' occupied territories. Third, we believe that the sovereignty of Arab countries must be guaranteed once the Palestinian state is created.

Regarding this topic, Czechoslovakia has proposed that an international conference be convoked with the participation of interested powers. This is an important thing and, naturally, Israel -- backed by the United States -- has rejected the proposal by refusing to recognize Palestinian sovereignty, withdraw from the occupied territories, and participate in the international conference, Strougal said.

Lubomir Strougal stressed the fact that other critical topics exist, such as the Iran-Iraq war, which has lasted 3 years, while Africa continues to experience clashes because the black majority is being submitted to slavery. He underscored Czechoslovakia's rejection of racism, saying, "We oppose any kind of discrimination such as that prevailing in South Africa; however, we are also aware that this situation is also taking place in many other parts of the world and that it is being developed within the context of life and social relations." In addition, the Czechoslovak prime minister pointed out that the war between Iran and Iraq is a pointless war and has become a great danger to all of the neighboring states and the whole world. This war is preventing the solution of problems in a peaceful way and represents an obstacle to the normalization of relations on the continent.

In conclusion he said that "all efforts made by us and many other heads of state have unfortunately failed and the situation must be urgently solved. However, the solution will depend on the two countries involved in the conflict and the efforts exerted by the nations acting as mediators."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RECEIVES LARGE SOVIET COMPUTER

WA070930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prague 23 October (CTK) -- The largest and most efficient computer system produced by the Soviet Union and exported beyond its borders is a twin computer unit, the VK 2M 45. On Tuesday, 20 October, a VK 2M 45 was placed into operation at the Center for Computer Technology (SVT) of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAV).

As noted by deputy CSAV chairman Premysl Rys at his presentation, the equipment exported to the CSSR by the Soviet Foreign Trade Enterprise Elektonorgtyechnika will be the basis of the central computer system at CSAV. Individual region al CSAV computer centers and a network of intelligent and conversation terminals at the individual institutes and study centers of the CSAV and cooperation branches will be gradually tied into the CSAV central computer system through a long distance data transmission system.

TEXT OF CSSR-ZIMBABWE JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU062035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 84 p 2

[Unattributed: "Czechoslovak-Zimbabwe Communique" -- initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] A joint communique was adopted at the end of the visit by the Zimbabwe minister of foreign affairs to the CSSR, which states:

Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 29 November to 1 October 1984 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. During his visit he was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust, and understanding, the two ministers exchanged views on issues connected with cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe, and on the most important questions of international relations. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe, developing in harmony with the conclusions of the deliberations of the two countries' highest representatives during the visit of Premier Robert Mugabe in May 1983, are successfully expanding in all spheres. They expressed a firm determination to further deepen mutual relations and all-round cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres.

During the talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek attached great importance to the important role played by the Republic of Zimbabwe as a firm part of the grouping of front line states in southern Africa, as well as its role on a broader international scale within the world framework of peace-loving and progressive forces. He underscored the active role of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the struggle against the imperialist forces, which threaten the independent political and economic development of free states in southern Africa, and in the further advance of the national liberation process in the area.

During the deliberations, the Czechoslovak side attached great importance to the successes which are being achieved by the Republic of Zimbabwe in strengthening its sovereignty and independence and in its social and economic development, and again expressed its unalterable solidarity with Zimbabwe's endeavors to build a new, socially just society.

Witness Mangwende underscored the importance of the cooperation between the two befriended states and valued the CSSR's role in the struggle for peace and the reinforcement of international security and cooperation.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, the representatives of the two countries expressed grave concern over the increasing tension in the world. The two sides vehemently oppose the imperialists' arms buildup, confrontationalism alisur, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and nations, and attempts to resolve international problems from a position of strength.

The CSSR and Zimbabwe agreed that the policy of detente and all-round international cooperation has many times proved its viability and advantageousness.

It must be returned to through serious and constructive negotiations, which would be held on the principles of equality and equal security. The two sides expressed the hope that all countries taking part in the Stockholm conference will contribute to the development of a genuine process of negotiations, which will end further deterioration of the international situation and strengthen the principle of settling all conflicts and disputes through peaceful means and political negotiations.

The two countries attach great importance to a systematic approach to ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons under conditions of equal access of all states to the peaceful use of nuclear energy under effective international control.

The two countries favor the establishment of nuclear-free zones and of zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world and the holding of appropriate talks on these issues, a matter that would significantly contribute to reducing the danger of confrontation and to a general process of reducing tension, and to disarmament. In this connection they pointed out the unalterable relevance of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation, and both favor speedy convocation of a conference on the Indian Ocean.

The two sides are resolutely in favor of resolving disputes between states exclusively through peaceful means in such a way as not to imperil peace and security and in order to reach a just solution speedily and on the basis of international law. The two countries stressed the need for practical implementation of all nations' right to self-determination.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe affirmed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for freedom, independence, social progress, and the right to independently decide their fate, and with these struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The two sides stressed the exceptional importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in international relations. The nonaligned countries are strongly engaged in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe and the struggle for disarmament; they are striving to improve the overall international situation, reinforce peace and develop fruitful international cooperation; and they are very active in the search for a just and lasting solution to conflicts and dangerous tension in various parts of the world.

The Czechoslovak side attaches great importance to Zimbabwe's energetic activity in a number of movements, activity which is an important contribution to strengthening its anti-imperialist character.

The delegations of the two countries expressed profound concern over the grave consequences of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, which most affects developing countries. The two countries are of the opinion that imperialist, neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries is one of the gravest problems which mankind must abolish, and the right of these countries to freely decide about their natural resources for the benefit of their own development must be respected. The two ministers affirmed in unison the necessity of creating a new international economic order which would give impetus to an integral development of nations and gradually reduce their inequality and they favor an early beginning to global talks at the UN on economic issues.

The CSSR and Republic of Zimbabwe ministers of foreign affairs exchanged views on the situation in Africa. They welcomed the positive changes that have occurred on the continent lately. They importance of the African countries in international affairs is growing, and so is their contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace and for a just solution -- in harmony with international wishes--to sensitive problems of world politics.

The Czechoslovak and Zimbabwean side expressed grave concern over the fact that progressive changes are meeting with tenacious oppositon from the imperialist states, who are stepping up their policy of pressure and gross interference in the internal affairs of African countries, especially those that are conducting an independent foreign policy and taking the path of progressive socioeconomic changes.

The CSSR and Zimbabwe determinedly oppose attempts to transform Africa into a theater of global, political, and military confrontation. The CSSR and Zimbabwe also oppose the desire of the imperialist powers to include Africa or some of its areas within the sphere of their so-called vital interest.

The two representatives favor the elimination of tension in Africa and a peaceful settlement of contentious issues between African states, on the basis of the principles and appropriate decisions of the UN and the OAU. In this connection they attach great importance to OAU efforts to eliminate colonialism and racism; to strengthen the independence, cohesion, and cooperation of African states; and also their activity in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism as well as in the struggle for world peace. They expressed the firm conviction that the upcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa will significantly contribute to strengthening the unity and capacity for action of that international organization concerning progressive positions. The Czechoslovak side values the contribution of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the struggle of the African nations against racism and colonialism.

At present, the two sides regard achieving the transformation of Africa into a continent of peace and international stability without nuclear weapons to be a particularly urgent task.

The Czechoslovak and the Zimbabwean side expressed grave concern over the persisting strained situation in southern Africa caused by the policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which has been getting all-round support and assistance from the United States and other imperiliast countries. A just and lasting settlement of the conflict in southern Africa cannot be achieved without a consistent elimination of all vestiges of the policy of colonialism and racism in that region.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe resolutely condemn the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South African regime and demand immediate independence for the people of Namibia on the basis of the UN resolutions on that question, above all UN General Assembly resolutions 435 and 539. They reject all attempts to link decolonization of Namibia with any non-connected questions or with other demands. They oppose all attempts of the Republic of South Africa to create a neocolonialist, so-called internal solution to the Namibian problem outside the framework of the UN and without the participation of SWAPO, the sole, genuine, and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

The two representatives expressed their full solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for elimination of the inhumane apartheid system and called on all states to consequently apply the UN sanctions against the Pretoria regime and support the adoption of further effective measures in that respect.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolute and all-round support for the valiant struggle of the national liberation movements in the Republic of South Africa. They appeal to all states to provide the necessary assistance to and support for these organizations and frontline states, which are at present being subjected to brutal oppression from the Republic of South Africa and imperialism. The two sides condemn the new wave of repressions of the racist Pretoria regime against the population of the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the situation in northwest Africa. In this connection, they stressed the necessity of a peaceful solution of the problems of the Western Sahara through negotiations by all interested parties -- in harmony with the appropriate resolutions of the UN and the OAU, in harmony with the recommendations of the Nonaligned Movement, and with respect for the rights of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. The two sides regard as urgent the need to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborship in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unalterability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, and abandonment of territorial claims by all states of the region.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe are alarmed by the situation in the Middle East, the deterioration of which is a result of the expansionist, racist, anti-Arab policy of the Israeli Zionist circles supported by the United States. Both also rejected the course of partial separate agreements with Israel which are being forced upon the Arab countries by the United States. They favor a principled and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict while receiving the interests of all parties involved, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They also favor strengthening the role of the UN in peace endeavors in this sphere.

The Czechoslovak and Zimbabwean side expressed concern regarding further continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, which has caused immense losses in material and people and is being exploited by imperialism for the purpose of direct military penetration into the Persian Gulf region and for intervention in the internal affairs of the states in this region.

The two ministers expressed concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean where, following the aggression against Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba are being subjected to external threats and political and economic pressure. This hotbed of tension must be eliminated through negotiations and through exclusively peaceful means. The CSSR and Zimbabwean ministers also voiced full support for the endeavors and initiatives of the Contadora Group, which is striving to avert the danger of war and to ensure peaceful development, including resolution of the serious situation in El Salvador.

The Czechoslovak and Zimbabwean side expressed their support for efforts aimed at reinforcing peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations in southeast Asia through a dialogue among all states of the region.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe are in favor of a just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue, which would proceed from full respect for the independence, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and which would be in harmony with the appropriate UN resolutions. They are also against foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, and against foreign military presence on the island.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe emphasize their determination to continue to strengthen the role of the UN and to increase its effective activity in international relations in maintaining the peace and security of nations, in reaching peaceful solutions to international problems, in promoting the development of equal cooperation among all states, and at increasing the UN's influence in the solution of serious social questions.

Witness Mangwende expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded him in the course of his official friendly visit to the CSSR and invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

LEADERS, MEDIA REACT TO REAGAN REELECTION

Honecker Sends Congratulations

LD071753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Dear Mr President,

I send you my best wishes on your reelection. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my conviction that relations between our two states may have a beneficial effect for our two peoples and for the preservation of peace.

Reagan Offers Only 'Slogans'

LD072151 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. election has been decided. Many questions and considerations are linked to this. Meanwhile, in a victory address the reelected President Reagan has spoken magical words about the U.S. future. Under his leadership, he said, America's best days are still to come. On this occasion Horst Kaeubler comments on the result of the U.S. election.

[Kaeubler] The great show is over. In Washington people are talking of a landslide. Reagan is said to have crushed his challenger, Mondale, and the Republicans are saying that Ronald Reagan now has the overwhelming mandate of the voters. Well, Americans love superlatives.

Reagan holds claim to 525 of the 538 electoral college delegates who formally elect the President. American democracy has its own rules. The candidate who gets the most votes in a state, even if it is only one lousy vote more, wins all the electoral delegates in that state. At first, 525 delegates sounds impressive, but one must look further.

Overall, only 53 percent of Americans entitled to vote took part in the election. The results available to date, show that 59 percent voted for Reagan and 41 percent for Mondale. That sounds rather different.

Why, many people will ask, 4 more years for a president who only the day before the election told THE WASHINGTON POST that he adheres to his intention to develop space weapons? The olive branch, which he holds out to the world as a man of peace, is lacking in leaves. The question can only be answered from the American viewpoint. Following Vietnam, Watergate, the hostage-taking in Tehran, the most severe economic crisis of the postwar period, and a long era of American defeats and debacles in foreign and domestic affairs, Americans are longing for stability and security.

For millions of Americans Democrat Mondale bears the stigma of the unhappy Carter era, during which he was vice president.

An electoral campaign machinery, which was oiled with more millions of dollars than in any previous electoral campaign, and which was dominated by television, depicted Reagan as a born-again patriot who kindles memories of values that American has lost, who at long last gives leadership to America, and who arms America, because he wants to spare the United States such disastrous defeats as those under previous presidents. Did this not touch a sensitive nerve in millions of voters in this atmosphere of stirred-up patriotism?

In his victory address Reagan told his compatriots that America's best days are still to come. On what is this magical prophecy based? The Republican electoral machinery was at pains, as in no previous election, to hide from the American voters the explosive problems which constitute the causes of the precarious economic crisis in the United States today: the record level of armament which raises the U.S. national debt to historic proportions; the budget deficit, which has climbed again this year to $200 billion and which makes the economic upturn, used by Reagan to his advantage in the campaign, look prone to a new recession; and high interest rates which temporarily make the dollar attractive but which exert extreme pressure on the Western finance and currency structure.

The TRIBUNE DE LAUSANNE, the highly regarded Swiss paper, is not alone in its view when it is critical of the U.S. election result. President Reagan has pushed aside urgent problems and offered in their stead slogans and dreams, the paper comments. Even renouned financial experts on New York's Wall Street prophesy turbulent times for President Reagan in his second term if he does not bring the enormous deficit under control, which today weighs increasingly on the economic future of the United States. President Reagan may soon have to be reminded of his magical words about America's best days.

U.S. Public in for 'Shock'

DW071257 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The overwhelming election victory of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan over the Democratic candidate Walter Mondale has been viewed from all sides by U.S. television last night. Journalists discussed the result, spectators asked questions.

Now it is early morning in Washington, the issue will appear in the papers on the breakfast tables of many families and the election result will occupy the public for days. While the Republicans hail the landslide victory which will bring Ronald Reagan another 4 years in the White House, the Democrats try to figure out how this could have happened.

The Republicans have maintained and developed their position in Congress; they continue to control the Senate, and in the House of Representatives, controlled by the Democrats, they have won new seats, although not the 26 seats needed to assume control of the house.

One expects that the conservatives, based on this wide mandate from the voters, will try to implement all the plans which they could not implement in the past 4 years. Ronald Reagan had announced in his victory speech that the best times are still to come for America. Many of those who have reelected him rely on this promise, they really believe that the slight economic upswing of the past months could be a lasting matter.

After the shock of the last crisis, with nearly 20 million unemployed, the people long for security and stability, grabbing at every straw. However, realities look different.

What will become of the social programs if armament goes on? What effect will the billion dollar deficits of the U.S. budget have on the economy? Who will pay these debts if business firms continue to receive tax reductions?

These and other questions have been asked in the first hours after Reagan's victory. These questions will continue more and more persistently because the conservatives offer no solution except that an imaginary economic upswing will solve all problems automatically.

The frantic patriotic rhetoric of the election campaign has temporarily covered up these realities but the paint will not hold forever. More and more signs indicate a new recession that will again aggravate the contradictions. Observers expect that many U.S. citizens will soon wake up and be shocked.

FESTIVITIES MARK GOSR ANNIVERSARY IN BERLIN

Wreaths Laid at Memorial

LD071850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] West Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- The memory of the fallen Soviet soldiers was honored today with a wreath-laying ceremony in the West Berlin district of Tiergarten at the Soviet Memorial on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Taking part in the ceremony were the USSR Ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov; the commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany (GSSD), Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; the member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSSD, Colonel-General Aleksey Lizichiev; GDR accredited ambassadors from socialist states and other friendly countries; and representatives from national liberation movements. Also present were members of staff of the Soviet Embassy in the GDR as well as from the military missions and general consulates of the socialist states in West Berlin, members of the SEW Party Executive and representatives from the city's democratic organizations.

Leaders Gather To Mark GOSR

LD072252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- An SED Central Committee, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and National Front National Council festive event was held in Berlin today to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]

The participants at the event, held in the German State Opera, warmly welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other party and state leaders. Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered the main speech. The world-famous Soviet Army 'Alexandrov' song and dance ensemble presented a spectacular program.

Seated with Erich Honecker in the Presidium were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of State, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Lothar Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer; the president of the National Front National Council, Prof Lothar Kolditz; the deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, Manfred Gerlach; the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, Gerald Goetting; the chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, Dr Heinrich Homann; the deputy chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, Paul Scholz; and the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz.

Other members of the SED Central Committee, including Paul Verner, Army General Friedrich Dickel, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Eberhard Aurich, and of the Council of Ministers the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State were also seated in the Presidium.

Among the participants were the Soviet ambassor to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSSD), Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; the member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate for the GSSD, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev; the representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the National People's Army of the GDR, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov; and other generals and officers of the armed forces of the two fraternally allied countries.

Also present was the delegation of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, which is presently visiting the GDR with its leader, Zoya Novoshilova, deputy chairwoman of the Central Executive of the society and deputy minister of education of the RSFSR. Also present were members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and other social organizations, meritorious workers, veterans of the labour movement, and young people.

The festive event began with the national anthems of the USSR and the GDR. Werner Felfe praised the victory of the GOSR as a signal for all the world's progressive forces.

Following the speech, which was received with great applause, the Internationale was played.

Soviet Envoy Gives Reception

LD072343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov gave a reception in Berlin this evening to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; GDR Premier Willi Stoph, and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, took part.

Present from the Soviet side were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group.

In a toast, Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov recalled the slogan written on the flags of the October Revolution: "Peace for all peoples." The USSR is and always will be true to this high goal, he said. In the current complicated international situation the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will undertake every effort to avert the danger of war. The numerous constructive proposals which they have submitted serve this purpose.

He described the relations between the USSR and the GDR as a convincing example of a vigorous alliance, bonded firmly together by great ideals and aims.

Felfe Speaks at Commemoration

LD080025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Festive Event -- From the Speech by SED Politburo Member Werner Felfe" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov -- "The path of our socialist state proves that whoever fights along-side the USSR belongs to history's victors," Werner Felfe said at a festive event held today to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], which created the conditions for the creation of a socialist state of peace on German soil, which has been a continuous loyal ally of the USSR in the community of socialist countries. Thanks to the successful development of the USSR and the entire socialist community, socialism has become the firm foundation and guarantor of human civilization on earth.

"Since the victory of the October Revolution, imperialism has forfeited its once dominant world political position forever. But it does not wish to come to terms with this. Since then, in accordance with the aggressive nature of imperialism, it has mobilized all its military, political, ideological, and economic power to roll back socialism. It stops at nothing in trying to reestablish its world-embracing domination based on exploitation," Werner Felfe stressed.

The aggressive character of imperialism is directed chiefly against the main force of social progress of our epoch, true socialism, Werner Felfe continued. But imperialism has not succeeded in smashing socialism. An historic fact is becoming ever more apparent: "True socialism has become the strongest motivating force of social progress in the world. For 35 years the GDR has been successfully striding along the path of social progress. It is following this path alongside and in deep friendship with the country of Lenin."

Felfe pointed to the USSR's consistent peace policy, and said: "The fact that mankind has now been spared a new world conflagration for almost 4 decades is mainly thanks to the USSR, the strengthening of true socialism, and the powerful actions of the peace forces." In the struggle of peoples to preserve and safeguard peace, the fact that the USSR and its allies have succeeded in achieving approximate strategic military balance with the United States and NATO is of particular historic importance.

"Due to a policy of confrontation and arms buildup, and a striving for military superiority by the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States, peace is more gravely threatened today than at any time in the past 40 years.

Never was the threat of a world conflagration so great as in our nuclear age," Werner Felfe stressed. "Deployment of new, nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe -- has further aggravated the danger to world peace. With them, the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO want to alter the strategic military balance between socialism and imperialism in their favor. The socialist states will never permit this, and for this reason they have taken appropriate countermeasures. In Western Europe, deployment of first-strike weapons must be stopped and the missile systems already deployed must be dismantled, thus reestablishing the situation which existed prior to deployment. As a result the path to fruitful negotiations will then be free, and the countermeasures taken by the socialist states can then also be reversed."

"At present there is nothing more important for all peoples of the world than to stay the arm of the warmongers, to protect and preserve peace, and to avert a nuclear inferno," Felfe stressed. He pointed out the recent peace proposals of the USSR and its allies: renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, signing a treaty on renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, establishment of a zone in central Europe free from theater nuclear weapons, creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans, liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons, no increase or a reduction in defense budgets, a ban on chemical weapons, and prevention of the militarization of space.

A socialist state was created on German soil 35 years ago which, for the first time in German history, deserves to be described as a state of peace, Felfe said. "On the dividing line between socialism and imperialism and directly confronted by the FRG -- Europe's strongest imperialist power and the chief ally of the United States -- whose reactionary and revanchist forces have tried everything in the past 35 years to harm our country, the GDR has developed within the community of socialist countries into a bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe." The GDR will continue to direct all its energy toward ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil.

"We do not overlook nor fail to hear that the deployment of new American first-strike weapons in the FRG has encouraged the revanchists and yesterday's men, and brought them forth more strongly than ever. They loudly propagate the continued existence of the 'German reich and the 1937 borders' and make revanchist claims on territories of Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR. This in no way corresponds to the European system of treaties to which the government of the FRG has given its agreement and from which it will also not be released."

Anyone west of the Elbe who today speaks of the 'open German question' completely overlooks the fact, Felfe continued, "that as a result of postwar developments, two completely different states have arisen on German soil and that the socialist GDR is a complete epoch ahead of the imperialist FRG in social development."

History has had its say on this, and the 35-year development of the GDR testifies to this. "As a politically stable, economically efficient, culturally advanced, and internationally respected state, the GDR is working actively to preserve and safeguard world peace." Peace policy is implemented in the GDR in all social spheres. Its peace policy has consolidated its international positions as a socialist peace state.

Werner Felfe praised the exemplary achievements of the Soviet people in all fields. "They guarantee the steadily growing prosperity of the people and also serve the progress of mankind. Many of the world's countries, including the GDR, enjoy a huge flow of selfless assistance and solidarity from the USSR."

The people of the GDR are forever fraternally linked with the USSR. The close political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations made a considerable contribution to the firm and stable basis on which the GDR stands today.

Felfe pointed to the close cooperation of the socialist states in the CEMA. The CEMA community has proved to be "the most dynamic economic region of our time, a force which is making a decisive contribution to the economic progress of mankind, the safeguarding of peace, and the development of cooperation between peoples."

"The countries of socialism are reacting successfully to the challenges of the eighties," Werner Felfe continued. "Our enemies are mistaken if they cherish the hope that they can blackmail the socialist countries through arms buildup or embargo policy, or financial or technological boycotts. This policy failed in the past and it will fail in the future."

"The Moscow top-level CEMA consultation again confirmed "that the CEMA countries can solve any scientific, technical, and economic problem with their combined strength, can raise the material and cultural living standards of their peoples, and can ensure the defense strength of our community at the required level."

In conclusion, Werner Felfe stressed that the dynamic developments in all sectors of the GDR economy continued after the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. "The impressive progress of our economy makes it possible to consistently continue the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy for the well-being of the people. This policy has penetrated deeply into the consciousness of our people. They know that the decisions for the advance of socialism and thus also for the safeguarding of peace are made chiefly in the economic field," Werner Felfe stressed.

REAGAN, MONDALE, FERRARO HOLD NEWS CONFERENCES

LD072244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Following his election victory, President Reagan has adopted a stance in favor of more intensive Soviet-American relations. Mondale announced at his press conference that he will withdraw from political life. Our New York correspondent Elemer Csak reports:

[Csak] At the first press conference after his election Ronald Reagan reiterated that regular consultations with the Soviet Union are planned, but he evaded the question of whether he himself intends to meet with the Soviet leaders. Nor did the President adopt a stance regarding the reports spread in the United States that Nicaragua may have received Soviet helicopters and fighter aircraft. Neither did he deal with the CIA's manual against Nicaragua. Reagan also gave noncommittal answers to domestic policy questions.

Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro also held press conferences on the day following the elections. While the first female vice presidential candidate called Reagan's reelection a personal success, Mondale spoke with more nuances.

The Democrats' candidate ran for the White House against a popular incumbent President in a favorable economic situation, and Americans' desire for a (?straight-line) long-term administrative policy probably contributed to Ronald Reagan's victory, Mondale stated.

NICARAGUA DECLARES EMERGENCY AFTER U.S. STATEMENT

LD072257 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A state of emergency has been proclaimed in Nicaragua not long after a statement of a threatening tone was released in the United States. According to Washington intelligence data, a Soviet freighter arrived in Nicaragua with MiG-21-type fighter aircraft on board. There is no proof of these allegations, but President Reagan's spokesman said that the transport of the weapons to Nicaragua will extremely aggravate the situation in Central America. The Managua government has already denied the American allegation and has stressed that no kind of ship takes fighter aircraft to Nicaraguan ports, and such consignments have not been unloaded. The document emphasizes that with these rumors Washington wants to prepare a military attack on Nicaragua.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD071148 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy gave a reception at the embassy in Budapest Tuesday on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Inspection Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Also present were members of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government, and leading personalities of the political, economic, social and cultural life. Several heads and attaches of foreign diplomatic representations in Budapest attended.

EXPECTATIONS FOR LAZAR VISIT TO USSR OUTLINED

LD071740 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) -- Hungary and the Soviet Union have in the four decades since the liberation of Hungary evolved a many-sided and close friendly and fraternal cooperation on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, shared socialist aims and mutual interests. To further develop cooperation top-level leaders of the two countries meet regularly to discuss results in cooperation and joint aims. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar is shortly to go on a working visit to the Soviet Union.

A party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, paid an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union on July 18-23. The negotiating parties expressed satisfaction that Hungarian-Soviet relations, in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of September 7, 1967, had developed in all fields successfully. Discussing the fields of relations, the sides gave a favourable assessment of the prospering commercial, economic, technical and scientific cooperation which contributes to the furthering the aims of the national economies. It was decided to take steps to promote cooperation, improve coordination of economic plans and expand goods exchange on the basis of reciprocity. The forthcoming visit was also decided during last year's talks and leaders of the two governments will consider how the cooperation schemes decided last year have been implemented.

Gyorgy Lazar's working visit is part of the regular personal contacts between prime ministers of Hungary and the Soviet Union.

In the negotiations of Hungarian and Soviet leaders -- including those of heads of government -- a basis is always assured by the dynamic development in all spheres of bilateral relations. In the political sphere fraternal relations and close cooperation of the HSWP and the CPSU are a determining factor.

Foreign policy relations between the two countries are good, efficient and successful, and cooperation in the international political arena is continuous. Internationally Hungary acts according to the coordinated foreign policy of socialist countries and jointly with the Soviet Union in order to solve the world's most important problems and supports the significant peace initiatives.

The Hungarian-Soviet cultural and research cooperation is also developing dynamically. Both sides are implementing successfully the cultural cooperation working schedule.

Economic cooperation tends to dominate talks between the Hungarian and Soviet Prime ministers.

The two politicians are expected to discuss the opportunities to promote economic cooperation, division of labour and socialist integration between the two countries. Gyorgy Lazar's visit is of key importance for the preparation of the two countries next five-year plans, and their coordination [word indistinct] way. A basis for both sides is that the Soviet Union will continue to supply the CMEA member partners, including Hungary, with an appropriate amount of raw materials and power resources in exchange for required good deliveries.

In Hungarian-Soviet exchange of goods both sides continuously honour the commitment and plan targets. They consider it a priority to assure balance, to draw up contracts in time, and assure steady goods supply, in accordance with the quantitative and qualitative conditions and to conclude further agreements on specialization and cooperation, promote direct contacts between companies, research institutes and other organizations, and introduce more efficient forms of cooperation to further the multilateral cooperation of the CMEA.

LAZAR GREETS NEW INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU051138 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted in a message Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of his election as prime minister of the Republic of India.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIAN FESTIVITIES

AU062048 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation led by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest municipal party committee, which paid a visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, where it took part in the festivities of the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, returned home on 3 November. Members of the delegation included Bela Szikszai, state secretary and chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board; Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Foreign Affairs. Laszlo Marothy was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front, and by Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani.

The delegation was met at the Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varga, MSZMP Central Committee member and head of department of the Central Committee; and Robert Gerai, deputy foreign minister. Also present was Mohamed Mechati, Algeria's ambassador to Budapest.

MSZMP'S HAVASI HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG POLITICIAN

LD022228 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Johannes Rau, vice-president of SPD, the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, and prime minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen, in Budapest Friday. Johannes Rau paid a brief visit to Hungary.

APRO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM 5-DAY VISIT

LD031128 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Speaker of parliament, Antal Apro and his delegation have returned from a five day official, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. The delegation honoured an invitation by Horst Sindermann, president of the Volkshammer of the GDR.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS SPUR COMMENTARY

No U.S. Policy Change Foreseen

LD071311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] Although Democratic candidate Walter Mondale felt assured on the eve of the election that the Republicans would have the greatest surprise, there was no surprise.

The White House will not change its chief occupant; it will still be Ronald Reagan. To what is his victory due? Is it wide support for the Republican program, as the President and his supporters claim, or is it the inefficiency of the Democrats, whose election platform offered no alternative; not to mention that Walter Mondale was associated with Jimmy Carter during whose term of office he was vice president, and Carter did not leave a very good memory.

I think the truth is more simple. In the United States the current economic situation decides the mood of the electorate. That has always been the case. In a world of common difficulties the United States has prospered well in recent years: unemployment, though still great, has been reduced, inflation is lower than anywhere else, and the dollar maintains a high value. Although economists say this picture is only semmingly optimistic because behind it there is a constantly increasing budget deficit reaching almost $180 billion, the electorate generally disregards the long-term view of economists. Today is what matters.

For the outside world the motives which will guide Ronald Reagan during his second term of office are far more important than the motives shown at the ballot boxes. Will the cold war rhetoric and the blind anticommunism continue to define the paths of U.S. foreign policy, or will Washington tend toward constructive cooperation?

As a matter of fact, this is the most important question, and not only for Warsaw and Moscow. It repeatedly appears in reports from Western capitals. The European allies of the United States see no advantage in prolonging the tense situation in which the world lives. During the past 4 years the American view was different, and so far nothing indicates that it will change after the election.

Urban Notes Voter Turnout

LD072328 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Polish Government press spokesman has held one of his regular weekly conferences for foreign journalists. Benny Lutkiewicz was there, and here is his report:

The final topics was the American presidential election and Mr Reagan's victory there. Asked to comment, the government spokesman said it would not be proper at all for him to comment on the decision taken by the American people. What happens inside America is none of Poland's business, though the United State's world policies and those towards Poland do concern her very definitely. Perhaps now that the elections are over, the American Administration will find time to answer the official Polish Government notes on bilateral relations which were delivered almost exactly a year ago.

As an afterthought Mr Urban added that 53 percent of the American voting public went to the polls, which was much less than the number of Polish people who took part in this year's local government elections, and that turnout in Poland was called shockingly low by Western commentators. With 59 percent of those who went to the polls casting their votes for Ronald Reagan, in effect the American President was reelected with the votes of only one out of three citizens of his country, he said.

PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON MURDER INVESTIGATION

LD072222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Marek Kassa reports on today's news conference held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists. He began by presenting results of the visit to our country by the British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Malcolm Rifkind. Next, he said that our country has no official contacts with the ILO eventual examination of the so-called report concerning Poland at the next session of the ILO Administrative Council and its being noted by the council can only result in our country leaving the ILO.

Here is what the government spokesman said about the investigation into the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Begin Urban recording] As yet the postmortem examination is not complete; thus all speculations connected with the delay in publishing its results are unfounded. It seems a paradox that the victim of the crime has been buried but the results of the postmortem are not known. This is no paradox because, for example, the answer to the very essential question as to whether or not Father Popieluszko was thrown into the water while still alive or dead is still not known. A promise was made by scientists that the results would be available today, but they are not available.

Thus, only preliminary autopsy results are known, which reveal wounds caused by hard objects such as fists. The injuries as such were not fatal, but could have caused temporary loss of consciousness, particularly those injuries concentrated on the head and neck. The report also states that viscus hemorrhage is a typical result of death by asphyxiation. In simple terms it states that Father Popieluszko was beaten up, but this was not the cause of death; the cause of death was asphyxiation. Three factors were considered as causes of the asphyxiation: pressure by hands, swabs, and a noose. After the body was taken out of the water, the presence of swabs was ascertained.

Various reports about the results of the autopsy are being carried by the Western press. Some of these reports are untrue; that is to say, all reports about damage to the bones, the hands, or the face. In connection with the fact that the autopsy report is taking a long time to prepare, I gave certain preliminary autopsy results earlier than is usual because this is only protocol concerning the actions carried out, and I have no authoritative conclusions by scientists. We simply do not have them. This is normal because today's technology requires that laboratory tests be done, and this takes time.

The materials of the investigation -- the statements by Piotrowski, Chmielewski, and Pekala -- explain in a different way why Father Popieluszko was beaten. Among other things they say that at that moment the trunk was opened, he made efforts to escape, and that caused them to use physical force. The perpetrators of the crime, who, as is known, have been accused of homicide, have all admitted to carrying out the killing.

However, in their explanations they give very different versions and motives; I am speaking here about the course of the incident itself. For example, they say they carried out the killing because they lost their heads, that they did not intend to kill. It emerges that on 13 October these same three men made an attempt on the life of Father Popieluszko which did not succeed. They made their attempt on the Gdansk-Warsaw route, along which Father Popieluszko was traveling. They threw stones at his car in an attempt to stop it. Grzegorz Piotrowski said that he threw a stone, but the car did not stop. Hence, they looked for another opportunity.

This fact indicates, and I would like to refer to various speculations that it happened in Torun, or near Bydgoszcz, that the place of crime was accidental; it just happened that Father Popieluszko went there on the next leg of his journey. All this could have happened in another place, such as between Gdansk and Warsaw, particularly as Piotrowski and his associates, on setting off, purchased various accessories and disguises such as balaclava helmets, stones, and other accessories they kept in their car while they followed Father Popieluszko toward Bydgoszcz.

At 0330, when returning to Warsaw after murdering Father Popieluszko, they threw everything, including license plates, into the Czerniakow reservoir. Additional evidence was also found there in the form of a towel taken from Father Popieluszko's Volkswagen.

All evidence has been assembled, and if it was not for the need to further investigate circumstances of the case and questions linked with motives, eventual associates and inspirators, it would be possible to submit the case to the court today because incriminating material is explicit and sufficient for the court's requirements.

This is a crime for which the evidence indicates that the perpetrators prepared themselves in advance with the intent to kill, but from the point of view of their own security they behaved in a very unaccomplished way. Hence there are many question marks. One can therefore adopt the assumption, as they explained it, that they indeed only wanted to threaten Father Popieluszko that, for example, if he continued his activity, they would get him: In a word, they wanted to frighten Father Popieluszko. Perhaps they committed the crime only under pressure of the setbacks they encountered during Father Popieluszko's kidnapping. Those setbacks were, first, the escape of Chrostowski, which was so hard to believe -- a man in handcuffs and gagged jumps from his car and makes an effective escape from three professional men. Next, the car broke down. Father Popieluszko, in the trunk, hammered on its cover, calling for help, and so on. (?In the face of) this, they stopped the car and tied him up; he tried to escape.

While in the vicinity of Wloclawek -- where they took Father Popieluszko to the reservoir, which was to be the last place linked with these tragic events -- the perpetrators were checked by the road traffic militia. It has been ascertained that they were stopped and checked, in line with road traffic regulations, without any cause being found to take a closer interest (?in them).

The perpetrators say that under the influence of all these failures and threats, they were seized by fear and began to behave improvidently: They then recognized that they had to (?go) further, even as far as killing Father Popieluszko.

Those who carried out the investigation have told me that cases do exist where the intent to kill arises from such circumstances.

Obviously the investigation does not state that this was the case. This is simply one possibility. It is equally or more probable that the intention to kill already existed. One more fact: It has been ascertained that the same perpetrators earlier entered Kampinos forest in the vicinity of Warsaw. The Kampinos forest contains World War II concrete bunkers. They state that they wanted to take Father Popieluszko there and leave him tied up in one of the bunkers.

At the moment the investigation is becoming increasingly broad and is encompassing more and more people. There is a search for a maximum of information about the contacts and links of the perpetrators, and their lives, so as to deduce something from this. Piotrowski consistently states that the crime was motivated by his feeling that the activities aimed at restraining the hostile political activity of Father Popieluszko, activities which were in accordance with the law, had proved ineffective and failed to counter Father Popieluszko's activities. His nerves could not stand this any longer and he wanted to apply methods that were illegal but more effective. One does not have to take such statements at face value. These people have a higher education and could have foreseen the political and public consequences and the consequences this would have for them, and it is not likely that they committed so terrible a crime under the influence of a feverish impulse.

Various tests are continuing, but the findings concerning license plates and all occurrences relating to the course of events are of dwindling importance: These are merely supplementary findings. The investigation must determine whether or not persons exist who instigated the crime, persons who clearly share the guilt: One needs time to uncover these people. [end recording]

During the remainder of the conference, Jerzy Urban cirticized the statement made by Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, concerning Poland; he also spoke of the results of the U.S. presidential election. A fuller report on the conference will appear in tomorrow's papers.

KOR FIGURES APPEAL FOR PRESSURE TO END 'TERROR'

AU080940 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0920 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Eighteen former members of "Solidarity" and of the former Committee for Social Self-Defense have appealed to the population to exert pressure on the authorities to end the political terror.

It also is requested in the appeal that the Ministry of Internal Affairs be subordinated to social control. The martyr's death of Father Popieluszko was "another step on the path of terror." Yesterday, party and government head Jaruzelski took over control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and thus over the entire security apparatus.

TOPICS, RESULTS OF 17TH PZPR PLENUM ASSESSED

Role in Strengthening State

AU071400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Jan Ruszczyc article: "Forward All The Time"]

[Text] The 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum has defined the party's tasks in strengthening the state, developing socialist democracy, and perpetuating law, order, and social discipline.

Problems of fundamental importance for the entire nation have been tackled at a time when, under the party's inspiration, the life of the country is experiencing comprehensive and profound changes and reforms. The Politburo's theses and report, the discussions and resolution, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's concluding speech are valuable for further activity and social thought on state affairs.

The topic of the 17th plenum was a complex of problems of a strategic nature, concerning the further implementation of the party's programmatic line of renewal mapped out by the ninth congress. This is a line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms. The plenum has clearly shown that the party is constantly guided by this line and has at the same time adpated tasks to take into account the experience gained since the ninth congress.

What have we achieved in this period to strengthen the state, democratize public life, and implement the socialist renewal line? Referring to a question asked by one of the speakers, which ran: "If things are so good, then why is it so bad?", the Central Committee first secretary pointed out the two sides of the progress we have achieved saying: "It is both good and bad. It is good when we consider what is behind us and what we have managed to achieve in recent years during the exceptionally difficult conditions. It is bad when we add to the above assessment society's expectations and accumulated needs."

The above criterion, a realistic assessment of the possibilities of meeting society's needs and expectations halfway, was used at the 17th plenum to determine the scale of tasks awaiting the party. The party is the inspirer and leading force of the reforms we have carried out. We read the following in the Politburo report read by Comrade Jozef Czyrek: "We are a party of the workers class. We represent its ideals, interests, and strategic development goals. Our party arose out of the political needs and aspirations of the nation's leading social force, which gathers all classes and strata of working people in the revolutionary transformation process. It is from this source and this scurce only that we derive our mandate to perform a leadership role in society and toward the state."

The party interprets the constitutional principle about its leadership role primarily as a principle that lays down the party's duties and responsibilities and its requirements to service the workers class, nation, and fatherland.

The party's duty is to care for the class, workers, and people's nature of the state -- this is one of the 17th plenum's chief idoelogical and political theses. The socialist state's class nature and the democracy inseparably connected with it are expressed in the workers class' performance of its historic mission, in other words the building of a system of social justice. As is stressed in the Politburo theses, this workers and people's nature of the state does not restrict the state's national tasks. It is thanks to the party's political thought and socialist nature that our state has managed to solve fundamental national problems over the past 40 years.

The plenum stressed the need to oppose the two trends: first, the tendency to narrow the party's role to ideological and propaganda tasks, loosen its structures, and deprive it of effective influence on the activity of the state and state bodies; second, the tendency to identify the party with the direct administration and to regard party calls as taking the place of bodies of state administrative authority.

The 17th plenum stressed that the party's leadership role in the state should primarily involve establishment by the party of strategic development goals for the country, party inspiration and control, and party influence exerted via people active inside bodies of authority and state administration. That is why we attach such great importance to improving party cadre policy and encouraging more honest and fair assessments of party cadres.

The party's influence on the state is part of a broader task involving the introduction to all spheres of life of the kind of mechanism that encourages closer ties with the workers class and working people. The style of work, one of the most important features of socialist renewal, should result in closer attention being paid by the party and state to working people, the use of their opinions and conclusions, sensitivity toward human affairs, the encouragement of social initiatives, and the combating of everything that clashes with the idea of socialism and harms human justice and integrity.

The need to perpetuate other good features of party activity was also stressed, especially by Comrade W. Jaruzelski. The point is to act realistically and effectively and assess progress according to concrete results, and not announcements and declarations. The point is also to be close to life, and not remove oneself from reality and from people's moods, experiences, and doubts. The warning was also given that we must prevent a recurrence of the disease of voluntarism, from which not everyone has healed himself yet, and we must prevent flippancy in making decisions.

The above concept of tasks has given birth in recent years to changes in political government methods. One of these changes is the aim to constantly widen the social base of people's authority. This is encouraged by the coalitional method of exercising authority and by the participation in it by nonparty people, by the party's permanent alliance with the ZSL and SD, and by increased cooperation with lay Catholic and Christian associations. Widening the social base of activity by the authorities is encouraged by the growing practice of obtaining working people's opinions before basic political, social, and economic decisions are made, and by the use of consultations. Current practice is firmly aimed in this direction.

Developing the system of people's authority is another task to which the 17th plenum devoted a lot of attention while considering state activity and public life. Representative bodies, self-management bodies, and centers of workers democracy are the three main forces of people's authority today.

Thanks to the Sejm's intense legislative activity, the legal system has undergone significant changes with a view to making public life more democratic. The plenum stressed that the most important task now is to implement the established laws and amend them whenever they fail their practical test.

Increasing the powers and tasks of all parts of the representational and self-management -- the people's councils, self-management bodies of urban and rural residents, and farmers and cooperative self-management bodies -- serves to spread people's authority. The development of workers democracy and of its two primary prongs -- the trade unions and the workers self-management bodies -- occupies an important place in this activity. The 17th plenum's value is that it is making party members and citizens in general more aware of how important it is for the entire system of socialist democracy to be expressed in concrete activity, service the development of human initiative, and become a forum for increasingly broad participation by working people in government and in the formation and performance of decisions.

Political topics clearly dominated the plenum. Nevertheless, it was said that the struggle for more effective action by the administration for the polite treatment of citizens in public offices, and against sluggishness and bureaucratism is also a part of the renewal process. A strong state that enjoys the confidence of the people and serves them, plus an efficient and unpretentious state apparatus are, in the words of the ninth plenum resolution, the necessary conditions for the development of socialist democracy. There can be no democracy without efficiency, no rights without duties, and no liberties without discipline.

The 17th plenum strongly stressed the importance of perpetuating law, order, and social discipline. Although social calm is establishing itself in Poland despite the deeds of the antisocialist opposition and in accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Poles, unfavorable phenomena are not subsiding, and are sometimes even gaining new strength. The period of anarchy has left behind a sad heritage: weakened respect for many legal and ethical norms, increased social pathology, a breach of elementary work discipline, parasitism, alcoholism, specialization, and other forms of illegal profiteering at the expense of others. Stepping up the battle against these phenomena is not only the task of the peace-keeping bodies and judicature, but also a matter which should concern everyone.

Respecting the law, raising legal culture, and strengthening law and order -- how broad and important these tasks are. Their goal is the belief that no one is outside or above the law.

Law and order has become an important political and moral category. The party strongly stressed the truth of this at its ninth congress, and the 17th plenum has also strongly confirmed this. In this context, referring to the provocative kidnapping of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Central Committee has stressed in a statement that "a socialist Poland may only be a Poland with law and order," and that activity against the law harms socialist renewal, the party, the people's state, and society, and in the above case also chruch-state relations.

This has been a plenum of honest discussion about the state and its key role in the life of the nation, about the great tasks of bringing people up in a spirit of patriotic concern for "this primary and most politically decisive organization in the nation," and about infusing millions of Poles with a respect for the state. It has been a plenum in which the following truth was spread, as it was at previous plenums: The most important thing is a human being, his toughness and will to act, and his feeling of responsibility for the country.

Concluding his 17th plenum speech, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "We say this to the workers class, working people, and society: There will be no miracle, but long and hard work leading, as has been the case so far, slowly but surely forward. Forward all the time."

Effect on Accord Viewed

AU071515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The Unchangingness of the Line of Accord"]

[Excerpts] Once again, but this time in the broad context of the problems of the state, democracy, and law and order, the party's faith in the ninth congress line, a line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms, has been expressed by the 17th Central Committee Plenum.

Speaking at the end of the talks, Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "Our party's line is not a 'banner on the roof.' It is stable, tested, and permanent. We must be patient, consistent, and resilient in its implementation."

If the latest plenum has spoken not only about the consistency and stabilization of the party line, but also about its testability, then this is no coincidence. This line is indeed proving itself -- in economic progress, in breaking international isolation, and most importantly, in human attitudes and in combating a lack of confidence, passiveness, and apathy, which still paralyzed the nation's life not so long ago. These are, of course, slow processes, and are still encountering resistance in some communities. Nevertheless, these processes are real. They verify the party's line and make it testable.

The consistent implementation of reforms that make our lives more democratic as well as all the recent, numerous measures geared to society and increasing the scope of social activity are all factual impulses of accord. And the party and people's authority are once again displaying the desire to increase these impulses.

However, not everything can be classified, given a Sejm law, or covered by tangible activity. We are building, or demolishing, accord every day through our entire conduct, our attitudes toward others, and our attitudes toward the law and customs. Hundreds of thousands of party members are seeing to it that the party line can be tested. What we have achieved -- the social reaction toward our useful initiatives, a broad turnout in the elections to various representative bodies, better production results, and social calm -- are the party's priceless achievement and that of all conscious citizens. This has not been easy; therefore, these achievements must be guarded all the more strongly.

The 17th plenum resolution contains the following as one of the chief tasks serving Poland's development: "strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union and our country's position in the socialist community, conducting activity for the sake of peaceful coexistence, opposing attempts to undermine the territorial-political reality of Europe based on the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, and opposing imperialist diktat and attempts to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs."

This area of problems, Poland's place in the world viewed from the angle of socialist development, is also one of the most important platforms of accord because it is an inseparable part of our political principles. Whoever directly or indirectly harms Poland's place in today's international realm places himself outside accord.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON WORLD HUNGER

LD281505 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 28 -- Poland's delegate, Dr Piotr Freberg, addressed the Economic and Finance Committee of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly which continues its debate on principal factors permitting the establishment of a new, fair economic deal, including the development of international cooperation, the industrialization and the curbing of the food crisis.

Mr Freberg said that durable progress in industrialization could only be achieved through the development by countries of their own resources of raw materials. In this connection the Polish delegate pointed to the moral duty of international community to create conditions promoting such a development.

Mr Freberg told the committee about Polish cooperation with UNIDO. Within this cooperation Poland makes every possible effort to meet the needs of the developing countries half-way. He said the technological cooperation carried out by UNIDO should play a key role in the process of industrialization of the developing countries.

Poland's delegate also referred to the 10th anniversary of the UN World Food Conference which was held in Rome and to the universal declaration on combatting hunger and malnutrition adopted by that gathering. Unfortunately, the targets set by the Rome conference have not been reached. Hundreds of millions of people in the world suffer from hunger. Poland, which has become the target of political blackmail and economic pressure, fully shares the stance of the World Council for Food that "food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure".

Mr Freberg underlined that the development of fruitful international cooperation is possible only in conditions of peace, security and mutual respect of interests of all partners.

OFFICIAL ON ACTIVITIES OF UN VIENNA MISSION

AU062024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 84 p 6

[Interview with Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish permanent mission to the United Nations in Vienna, by Janusz Moszczenski: "Poland at the Vienna UN Headquarters"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] The PPR Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Vienna was set up this year. A TRYBUNA LUDU representative asked Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, the head of this mission, about its activity.

Moszczenski: What is the scope of the permanent mission?

Przygodzki: As a diplomatic mission of a comprehensive nature, the PPR Permanent Mission to the United Nations, along with other international organizations in Vienna has a very broad scope. The creation of such a mission, already carried out by many other states, is the result of the rapid and constant growth of the Austrian capital's importance as the third UN center after New York and Geneva. Apart from the Office of the United Nations itself and some integral parts of the UN Secretariat, including the Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the IAEA and UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] are of particular importance. Vienna also contains the headquarters of other intergovernmental and extragovernmental organizations not part of the UN system, such as OPEC and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. These organizations play an important role in international economic and scientific relations.

In addition, the UN office in Vienna is the host of numerous conferences, seminars, and meetings organized under the auspices of the United Nations. In such a situation, the creation of our permanent mission was not only an organizational necessity, but primarily a political one stemming from the importance which the PPR attaches to multilateral cooperation in shaping possibilities of political and economic activity favorable for us.

Moszczenski: What are the basic tasks of our new diplomatic mission?

Przygodzki: Our basic goal is to initiate and develop various forms of cooperation between Poland and international organizations, especially with the IAEA and UNIDO, and especially concerning the transfer of modern technology on the basis of mutual advantage , the employment of Polish experts in the technical aid programs of these organizations, and the gaining of contracts for Polish industrial enterprises.

This activity is bringing our country measurable advantages. We also represent the PPR's sociopolitical interests during contacts with the secretariats of international organizations and during conferences and seminars organized in Vienna. A feature that encourages our activity is Vienna's proximity and our good political relations with Austria.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS RECEPTION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD071158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Last night Ambassador Aksenov gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. Representatives of the highest state bodies, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, attended the reception.

JARUZELSKI VISITS ELECTRONIC EXHIBITION 5 NOV

LD052124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polich 1600 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Problems concerning the application of electricity in the national economy as well as applications of robotics and automation in industrial production are the subjects of a meeting of the Government Presidium being held today in the scientific and production center for electronic materials in Warsaw. Experts and representatives of the economic enterprises and sceintific research centers that deal with the problems to be discussed in the meeting were invited to take part in the debate.

Before the opening of the debate, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with some members of the Government Presidium, visited the exhibition "Electronics: Promoter of Progress and Modernity," which has been organized within the premises of the center. The premier also met representatives of the management, the party organizations, and the self-management of the center.

BRIEFS

NEW SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR -- On 19 October State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at an audience in the Belvedere Palace Kemal Siddique, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Singapore, who presented his credentials. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Oct 84 p 1 AU]

NEW UNDERSECRETARY -- On the recommendation of the minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jan Kinast undersecretary of state in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, to take the place of Jozef Wiejacz who has been appointed ambassador to Italy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

COLONEL MOVED TO BORDER FORCE -- The chairman of the council of ministers recalled Colonel [Pulkownik] Walerian Mikolajczak from the post of Zielona Gora voivoda, in view of the necessity for his return to duties in the border protection troops. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84 LD]

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

AU071153 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan has been reelected as president of the United States for another 4-year term. According to unofficial results of the presidential election, he received some 59 percent of the votes that have been counted, while Democratic candidate Walter Mondale received 41 percent.

As far as the assignment of electoral votes is concerned, of the total of 538 electors who will elect the president, Ronald Reagan will benefit from 525 votes. The current chief of the administration has scored a victory in 49 of the 50 states.

The first results of the election for the U.S. Congress show that the Republican Party will maintain its control in the Senate, while the Democrats will continue to hold the majority in the House of Representatives.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU072013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/11/1984 -- The Bucharest newspapers of November 7 mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the national day of the Soviet Union. They carry the congratulatory telegram Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent to the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as well as extensive accounts of the festive meetings held in Bucharest, Constanta and Tirgu Mures. Editorial and travel notes are also published, just as news items on the reception given by the Soviet ambassador in Bucharest and the wreath laying ceremony at the memorial of V.I. Lenin in Bucharest.

The editorial note in SCINTEIA reads among other things:

The October Revolution greatly influenced world developments stimulating and favouring the liberation fight of the working masses, of the peoples. In the years after the victory of the revolution the Soviet peoples, defeating the international reactionary forces and imperialist intervention, valiantly defended their revolutionary achievements, advancing gloriously on the road of building the new system. The lastingness of socialism was brilliantly confirmed during the Second World War when the Soviet peoples, led by the Communist Party, wrote a heroic page in the struggle against Hitler's aggression, making a decisive contribution to safeguarding mankind from fascism. The superiority of socialism, its creative capacity are tellingly expressed by the numerous successes scored in the impetuous, manysided development of the Soviet Union which is today a powerful socialist state in full progress.

Referring next to the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, relations with old traditions in the fight for freedom and a better life, SCINTEIA writes:

Firmly underlain by the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance these relations have been developing in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, renewed and developed in 1970, and the joint declaration signed at top level in November 1976.

The steadily upward course of the productive Romanian-Soviet relations highlights the decisive role played in their development by the close ties of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as the significance of summit meetings and talks. Of particular importance were in this respect the talks held in Moscow on June 4, 1984 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

Economic cooperation holds a significant share in the Romanian-Soviet relations, as a whole the Soviet Union ranking first in Romania's foreign economic relations. Goods exchanges increase with every passing year, production specialization and cooperation expands, the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries highlighting new possibilities of developing cooperation, mutual deliveries of machinery, installations and equipment, of raw materials to meet the requirements of the two countries' economies. Cooperation in science, technology and culture also develops with good results as do exchanges of experience on a party and state line, on the line of mass and public organizations.

The relations between the two countries are complemented by cooperation on an international plane, Romania and the Soviet Union working consistently for safeguarding mankind from the nuclear threat, for peace in Europe and throughout the world, for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, for improving the world climate, for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente and cooperation among all countries and peoples.

The development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, of fruitful and multilateral cooperation meets mutual interests, makes an important contribution to the implementation of the socioeconomic development programmes of Romania and the Soviet Union, to the advance on the road of socialism and communism, to the cause of unity and cooperation of socialist countries, of all revolutionary, progressive forces in their struggle for progress and peace in the world, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

'DAYS OF SOVIET CULTURE' CONCLUDE 6 NOVEMBER

AU062154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/11/1984 -- Over October 30-November 6 "Days of the Soviet Culture" were organized in Romania to celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution. Stages in Bucharest and other Romanian towns hosted valuable shows performed by outstanding Soviet musical companies, vocal and instrumental soloists and ballet groups. The image of the culture and art of the peoples in the neighbor country was made more complete through exhibitions, decades of books and records, days of film, an exhibition of contemporary painting as well as many actions organized by the creation unions in Romania. On the same occasion Romanian dramatic companies staged Russian and Soviet plays while Soviet pictures were screened in theatres.

FOURTH ROUND OF CONSULAR TALKS WITH TURKEY OPENS

TA080705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The fourth round of the Turkish-Romanian consular talks have started in Bucharest, the capital of Romania. The implementation of the consular and visa agreements signed by the two countries is being reviewed at the talks. During the 3-day talks, the two sides will discuss traffic accidents, death and inheritance issues in the two countries, as well as problems that emerge from transit travel. The Turkish delegation at the talks is being headed by Zeki Celikkol, the Foreign Ministry deputy director of consular, legal, and social affairs.

INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS ALLEGED

LD072220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 7 (TANJUG) -- The incorrect news by the West German agency D.P.A. about the alleged three-year ban from entry into Yugoslavia to Bundestag deputies Petra Kelly and Gerd Bastian fits in the fabrication of similar untruths about Yugoslavia which have lately appeared more frequently because of a trial fo six Yugoslavs accused of the crime of associating for the purpose of hostile activities and undermining of the socio-political system of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The campaign as a whole represents attempted pressures upon autonomous judiciary in Yugoslavia, or interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Nobody in our outside Yugoslavia is entitled to exert pressure on the court that operates in keeping with the statute and democratic practice. One must abide by laws in Yugoslavia like in any other legal state, and the same applies to the foreigners.

Of course, it is for every foreigner to decide with whom to make company in Yugoslavia, but when he convenes a press conference, as Petra Kelly attempted without permit to do so, then he is due to do so in line with the host country's regulations. For sure, this is known to an experienced politician as Petra Kelly is and, thus, it is all the more strange that, although without a permit to meet the press, she attempted to hold a press conference anyhow on the pavement in font of her hotel.

Petra Kelly and Gerd Bastian were received at their request by a high-ranking official, too, of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. They said on that occasion that, on account of their obligations in parliament, they will return to Bonn and they left Belgrade. Despite this the DPA press agency carried an item of news saying that they were forbidden to come to Yugoslavia again. This agency's correspondent, Thomas Brey, today (Wednesday) professionally, correctly and publicly apologized for his misinformation.

CDE ENVOY EVALUATES RESULTS, PROSPECTS OF TALKS

LD071913 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 7 (TANJUG) -- The fourth round of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE], which opened in Stockholm yesterday, is an opportunity to sum up the results achieved to date. Evaluations in that respect range from pessimistic to moderately optimistic.

In an article published in the latest edition of the Belgrade fortnightly review of international affairs, the head of the Yugoslav delegation at the conference, Ambassador to Sweden Aleksandar Bozovic [name and title as received], said that it was not even realistic to expect any more concrete results in so short a period (the first round of the conference opened last January) considering the aggravated state of international relations. However, there are yet no reasons for discouragement. The course of the conference so far has confirmed the interest of all participants that negotiations may produce concrete, positive results in an atmosphere of good will, understanding and mutual respect.

The group of the European neutral and nonaligned countries attaches special importance to measures for limiting military activities in Europe. It is believed that these measures would considerably facilitate transition from the state of confidence and security building to negotiations on disarmament in Europe as the ultimate goal. The measures proposed by the neutral and nonaligned countries are important since they provide a broad basis for negotiations and take into account interests of all participants.

Another particularly important fact, Bozovic pointed out, is that in spite of the aggravated relations between the two superpowers and the two blocs, the Stockholm conference has become thanks to joint efforts a channel of East-West political communication and contacts. This can only contribute to the building of confidence and security in Europe, but in the world as well.

REAGAN VICTORY, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD071805 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In the U.S. presidential elections, Ronald Reagan has been victorious, as expected. Following his convincing victory, the problem of Soviet-American relations becomes more topical than ever, Milika Sundic underlines.

[Begin Sundic recording] No miracle occurred, after all; Ronald Reagan remains the U.S. president for the next 4 years after gaining a convincing victory over his rival, Democrat Walter Mondale, in yesterday's elections. Reagan's triumph was expected; all the polls taken during the election campaign were in his favor. The balance of forces in the Senate and the House of Representatives remains unchanged on the whole; that to some degree dimishes the splendor of Reagan's victory, since the Democrats maintained their majority in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

The statement made by Ronald Reagan before the final results of the presidential elections were known was intended for both the American and world public. Reagan said that he would, without bringing into question the strengthening of American military might, devote the greatest attention to reducing the amount of nuclear weapons. Reagan, we should recall, has made such a statement before, but as is known, the problem of disarmament has never been further from being resolved than it has been in the past 4 years.

It is, nevertheless, encouraging that the U.S. President reserved his first statement following his election victory for the problem of reducing nuclear weapons, on condition, of course, that things are not left at empty promises alone.

As chances would have it, the U.S. presidential elections coincided with the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. At a festive meeting in the Kremlin, addressed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo and minister and foreign affairs, U.S. relations occupied a central place. Harsh criticism was directed at the Reagan administration. At the moment when Gromyko said that the Reagan administration has ruined everything that had been achieved in relations between the two countries, it is most likely that no one in the Kremlin had any doubts about Reagan's renewed success -- nor, indeed, had they before then. However harsh the criticism of American behavior in the previous 4 years -- for instance, that U.S. aspirations to world hegemony is the chief danger for peace and the cause of the present tension -- Gromyko, taking account of Reagan's reelection, also pointed to the possibility for an improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR: That is, he called upon the American Government to do something to restore confidence between the two countries, upon whose relations -- as he said -- depends the state of relations in the entire world arena.

There is no doubt that Ronald Reagan's reelection as U.S. president, and all the more so the convincing nature of his victory, will have a crucial effect not only upon American conduct in the next 4 years, but also upon the whole course of international relations. What is currently most occupying the world public is whether or not any changes for the better can be expected in Soviet-U.S. relations. To tell the truth, if one bears in mind the White House meeting between Gromyko and Reagan, and the the meeting between Tikhonov and Shultz in Delhi, it could not be said that relations between the two superpowers are so frozen that no fresh contacts can be expected between Moscow and Washington.

Although Reagan promised nothing during his election campaign, nor in his first statement after his election, some hope seems to predominate in the world that the past 4 years of Reagan's mandate will not be repeated; that is, that both powers will make additional efforts to bring about a meeting between their leaders. It is hard to agree that this depends on one side alone, regardless of all the accusations and counteraccusations which, for the last 4 years, have constantly accompanied Soviet-U.S. relations.

Consequences of Reelection

LD071212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0632 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- Now that the polling stations have confirmed the expected -- that Ronald Reagan will stay in the White House for another 4 years -- one question continues to hang in the air, the answer to which is of equal interest to Americans and the rest of the world. The question is: What will Reagan do now that he has been given the mandate to "finish the job he started?" Will his tough rhetoric and obsession with strengthening America give way to pragmatism and modernation, or will he bring to Americans and the world some "new Grenada" and an intensified arms race, which has already attained dramatic dimensions?

Reagan himself declared that, during his second term, most of his attention in the foreign sphere would be focused on "strengthening peace" and on disarmament and domestically on maintaining the process of economic recovery and economic expansion.

This statement is reassuring but does not divert attention from a number of acute problems that Reagan will come up against in the first weeks and months. One of these is the big American budget deficit. This is a burden that can undermine the very foundations of the American economy and start a new recession. This burden can be felt even now, and the consequences of it are borne not only by Americans but by the whole world, especially the indebted developing countries. Because of this excessive deficit, interest rates are being held at a high level, and the dollar is overvalued by about 30 percent. This problem can be resolved only by increasing taxes and reducing military spending. Reagan has so far refused to do this, but the question is whether he will be able to continue to do so.

In the foreign sphere, two things are at the focus on interest: the situation in Central America and the question of East-West relations, with all the complex burden relating to disarmament. Reagan, who last autumn sent troops to invade Grenada, is conducting a policy of pressure against Central America, too. He does not accept the Contadora agreement, nor does he recognize the Nicaraguan elections. It is considered here that a possible U.S. military intervention in Central America, that is, in Nicaragua, could have far-reaching and fatal consequences. The opinion here is that Reagan must bear this in mind and must not open up a "new Vietnam" on America's very doorstep.

Nevertheless, in recent months, particularly during Gromyko's sojourn here in Washington, Reagan's militant rhetoric has been accompanied by a certain measure of pragmatism. Inclined to simplify matters and to adopt simple solutions for the world and America, he has himself learned a few "lessons" in the last 4 years, some of which, like those from the Near East, were very bitter ones. In the meantime, he has also realized that greater flexibility is required in order to conduct global and bloc policy. "We shall do everything in our power," he said, "to ensure that the disarmament negotiations resume and that the Soviets come back to the negotiating table." One should not doubt his words. But one must be suspicious whether perhaps in the meantime he will undertake something, or do something hasty that might prevent such dialogue.

Reagan is a stubborn White House boss and he has been called here, a "quick-on-the-draw" politician. It is also true that an American president, however great his power is believed to be, cannot overstep the limits placed upon him by Congress and American interests, and the interests of American society, it can be said, do not lie in exacerbating the international situation, and certainly not in going to war. The Americans today live so well that anyone would have a hard time jeopardizing that.

We should believe that Reagan, too, understands this, and today certainly much better than he did 4 years ago. America is not the only place in this world, nor is the White House the only body that makes decisions in America, whether Reagan is there or anybody else.

DIZDAREVIC BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Talks With Howe Described

LD071443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2141 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] London, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived today for a 3-day official visit to Great Britain. Official talks began this evening with his host Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British diplomatic chief. These useful 2-hour talks, in which the ministers' associates took part, were conducted in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and frankness, as was the immediate assessment. A broad exchange of opinions was carried out on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere, and on a number of topical international issues.

Both sides evaluated positively the development so far of relations between the two countries, relations that are traditionally good and are distinguished by exchanges of visits at high-ranking and summit levels. They also expressed their readiness for further successful development of relations in all spheres. Sir Geoffrey Howe underlined that the British side highly esteems Yugoslavia's independent position and its activity in the Nonaligned Movement.

Much of the Dizdarevic-Howe talks was devoted to an exchange of opinions on economic relations and problems and financial cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers briefed each other on the economic situation in their respective countries.

The British minister listened with understanding and sympathy to Raif Dizdarevic's exposition of what our country has achieved and what it intends to do in order to realize the economic stabilization program. He expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia would successfully overcome the difficulties it has in this sphere.

Raif Dizdarevic told Sir Geoffrey about our positions and efforts to repay foreign debts, as well as our request to conclude arrangements for refinancing these debts over a number of years. The British side stated that Great Britain would continue to make its contribution towards resolving our problems involving repayment of debts. This will be further discussed in other meetings which Raif Dizdarevic will have with British officials here.

A number of other bilateral issues were discussed, including the issue of international terrorism. In this context, the Yugoslav side stated its views on terrorism as a whole and on anti-Yugoslav activity by sectors of extremist emigre groups operating from British soil. The two ministers instructed experts of both countries to continue talks tomorrow on other bilateral matters.

The major international issues were also reviewed: relations between East and West, disarmament problems, trends in Europe including the Stockholm CSCE conference, and recent activities of the Nonaligned Movement. Attention was also drawn to a number of the world's hotbeds of crisis, and opinions were exchanged on the general world economic situation, especially North-South relations and the problem of developing countries' over-indebtedness.

Both sides expressed concern at the deterioration of the state of international relations, especially between East and West. They pointed to the need to renew political confidence and dialogue and to resume negotiations on the essential question of preserving peace in the world. It was stressed that the Stockholm CSCE conference is particularly important in this respect, and can make a positive contribution towards creating a more favorable climate for establishing and strengthening dialogue. The British side gave a positive evaluation of the role of the nonaligned and neutral countries in the further work of the Stockholm conference.

Within the framework of their mutual desire for a continuation of political contacts and dialogue between the two countries, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic invited Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit Yugoslavia in the foreseeable future. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks were continued during a soiree held by Sir Geoffrey Howe, on behalf of his government, in honor of Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. Toasts were also exchanged.

Toasts Exchanged at Soiree

LD071820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] London, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- At a festive soiree held in honor of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday evening by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British diplomatic chief, on behalf of his country's government, the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Both sides, pointing to the existing and traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain, expressed the desire for further promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries and of mutual political dialogue. They expressed readiness to make efforts in that direction. Each side underlined their satisfaction with the talks held yesterday, and stressed the atmosphere of openness and cordiality which distinguished them.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, laid particular stress in his toast upon his pleasure that Great Britain should be the first West European country to which the federal secretary has paid an official visit since taking up his high-ranking post in the Yugoslav Government.

Drawing attention to the good relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain, the British diplomatic chief noted that these are developing favorably in spite of the differing social systems and international situation of the two countries. These friendly relations and cooperation, he said, may serve as an example to others.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he values highly the contribution made by independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia to strengthening security in Europe, as well as Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement, along the lines laid down by President Tito.

Replying to the toast, Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the friendly relations and good cooperation between the two countries have a long tradition and date back from the time of the common struggle against the common enemy in World War II. Our cooperation and our understanding began here, he stressed.

He also recalled the great contribution made to that friendship and cooperation by the two great personalities of our countries, Sir Winston Churchill and President Tito. On the foundations laid down at that time, Dizdarevic said, over several decades we have learned how to build and develop mutually beneficial cooperation on the bases of mutual respect for common interests and equality.

We wish with this visit and talks to make our contribution towards the further development of such relations and cooperation between the two countries, which are in both our and your interests, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic emphasized in conclusion.

Financial Cooperation Examined

LD071810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] London, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is making a 3-day official visit to Great Britain, paid a visit today to Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister. In a cordial, frank, and friendly half-hour talk, their attention was primarily devoted to economic relations between the two countries. As the official British spokesman announced, a number of the most important international issues such as East-West relations were also dealt with in the talk. Raif Dizdarevic conveyed to Margaret Thatcher greetings from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and on her behalf reiterated an invitation to the British prime minister to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be set later.

Margaret Thatcher is reported to have shown interest in the implementation of economic stabilization measures in Yugoslavia, and declared that Britain would, within its possibilities, continue to render support to Yugoslav stabilization efforts and would continue to make its contribution in order to alleviate the situation in regard to repayment of foreign debts. She is reported to have noted that it is important for Yugoslavia to reach an agreement on these issues with the IMF, and expressed the conviction that such an agreement could be reached. In her opinion, such an agreement is an important aspect of the problem.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his colleagues also had talks here today with Robin Leigh Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, and with Peter Rees, chief secretary to the treasury and a member of Margaret Thatcher's inner cabinet, who held a luncheon in honor of the Yugoslav guests. In these talks a more detailed examination was made of issues relating to financial cooperation between the two countries, and in particular the arrangement with Britain and Yugoslavia's other creditors on refinancing part of our foreign debts. Experts of the two countries discussed in more detail today a number of bilateral issues.

The hosts took advantage of an interval between intensive talks to enable the Yugoslav guests to look around Churchill's war chambers, his war-time bunker in the center of the city from which he led the country's victorious war efforts during the World War II and the heavy Nazi air attacks on London.

Early this evening Federal Secretary Dizdarevic will have talks with representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations in London.

DJURANOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

LD071755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram with cordial congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan following his victory in the presidential elections.

MESSAGE SENT TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON ELECTION

LD071809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 7 (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, president of the collective leadership of the state Veselin Djuranovic has felicitated Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, for his having been elected president of the republic. In Djuranovic's telegram, the best wishes are emphasized for successful work, for the well-being of the friendly people of Nicaragua, and the desire for the further strengthening of cooperation between Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETING SUMMARIZED

LD072002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- A discussion has been held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium with members of the management committee of the association of Yugoslav Spanish Republican Army (1936-1939) volunteers. During the conversation, as reported, the letter from the assembly of Yugoslav Spanish Republican Army volunteers which was sent to the LCY Central Committee on 22 October this year was discussed, and current social problems and organized efforts by the working class, the LC and all socialist self-management forces to solve them were also discussed.

It was noted that the complexity and serious nature of economic and other difficulties demand complete mobility and responsibility on the part of all working people and citizens, first and foremost the LC, and all other organized socialist forces in society for consistent realization of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and the stands and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

These orientations are still not being implemented quickly and efficiently enough, and there are shortcomings and instances of vacillation and resistance in (?practical) action, to which weaknesses in work by the LC and other subjective forces also contribute. The process of a critical reexamination of our practice and the mobilization of all the creative forces of society was given a strong impetus with the public discussions on proposed conclusions for the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

In this connection the concern of the Yugoslav Spanish Republican Army volunteers is understandable, as is their interest in ensuring that economic and other social questions are resolved more quickly on the bases of the policy and stands of the LCY and of the continued development and strengthening of the system of socialist self-management.

The whole of our socialist development up until now, regardless of all the difficulties and problems we have experienced and are confronted with even today, demonstrates that the assessments contained in the letter from the assembly of Yugoslav Spanish Republican Army volunteers are inaccurate and unacceptable. These assessments deny the results achieved in the development of our society, as do the assertions that the course of our socialist revolution has been broken and that a new social situation which threatens the country's very independence has been created. Such assessments are not based on the real situation and differ from the stands adopted by the 12th LCY Congress on the nature and essence of social trends in our country, which were then also developed in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. Assertions of this nature, it was said, can bring nothing but confusion to the ranks of working people and citizens and could have a negative effect on the great efforts they are making for the realization of topical socioeconomic tasks.

During the conversation it was also emphasized that preparations for the next regular 13th LCY Congress, to which both the discussion and action on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session are making a special contribution, provide an opportunity for comprehensive involvement and an active contribution to our continued development on the part of members of the LC and all socialist forces.

In the conversation with members of the association's management committee the joint conviction was expressed that Yugoslav Spanish Republican War volunteers would continue to make their full contribution to overcoming current difficulties more rapidly and to the continued development of Yugoslav socialist self-management society on the course of our revolution charted by Tito.

PRESIDENCY SESSION EXAMINES FINANCIAL ISSUES

LD071944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session chaired by President Veselin Djuranovic and attended by presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces. The country's foreign liquidity and certain issues concerning the drawing up of the budget of the federation for 1985 were examined at the session.

Support was given to the Federal Executive Council's stand on the forthcoming negotiations with foreign creditors on rescheduling part of the obligations which mature in the 1985-88 period. A restatement was made of Yugoslavia's resolute orientation towards implementing the economic stabilization program, and especially increasing exports, consolidating the country's finances, making it capable of taking a fuller part in the international division of labor, and further promoting financial relations with foreign partners.

It was stated that we quite rightly expected understanding and support from our foreign partners in arranging our obligations towards foreign countries on a long-term basis in order to create the maximum scope for realizing our stabilization program since this was a mutual interest and means support for the further development of Yugoslavia's economic relations with the world.

It was stressed that the settling of foreign debts and use of foreign credit should be in line with the development of our country. Stress was placed on the need for a permanent orientation towards exports and achieving a greater foreign currency inflow, not merely to pay off our debts more regularly but also as the only long-term orientation capable of ensuring our country a high level of economic exchange with foreign countries and a stable economic development. We therefore need, it was stated at the Presidency session, a relevant economic operation that will ensure the application of modern technology in our economy, faster development of export-orientated economic activities, and thus a more successful economic adjustment to the demands of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The Presidency also examined certain questions in its constitutional sphere of competence.

TU COUNCIL PRESIDIUM DEBATES WORK STOPPAGES

LD071930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- When a work stoppage occurs the question of accountability is often brought up. However, there are few examples of accountability being established, and especially of anyone being made to answer. As a rule hardly anyone is accountable for the problems leading to a work stoppage, with the exception of a few individual cases. Trade union federation organizations cannot get off easily over this matter, for they are required to deal with it by the draft decisions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. This was underlined by Nikola Paunovic in his opening report at today's session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation (SSJ) Council. Exceptionally topical problems were on the agenda: the introduction of temporary measures, labor stoppages, and the proposals, petitions, and requests of workers.

Speaking about the causes of these manifestations, Nikola Paunovic emphasized that it is in those areas in which temporary measures have been introduced and work stoppages and frequent petitions from workers have occurred, that there have been cases of grave stagnation, vacillation, and even opportunism in the activities of the trade union organizations and organs. The indolent attitude of trade union organizations and organs towards problems in their own environments is also illustrated by the fact that in a situation when open dissatisfaction of workers is clearly manifested, this was for them insufficient reason to take appropriate action. In abandoning themselves to the balance of forces at the time and turning a deaf ear to the workers' demands, these organizations contributed even further, through their attitude, towards the evidencing of contradictions and aggravation of conflict.

One cannot, therefore, accept the explanation, Paunovic underlined, that temporary measures, particularly in individual cases of work stoppage, were any "surprise" for these organizations.

The activity of these trade union organizations and organs begins only when temporary measures or work stoppages are introduced. And many of them do not even cope then. It therefore happens that the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, independently or together with other organs and organizations of associated labor, step in to resolve the immediate causes for work stoppages, while the trade union organizations remain passive and on one side.

It was emphasized in the debate that labor stoppages are not directed against the foundations of the socialist self-managing system, but first and foremost against violations of self-management or against circumstances preventing self-management from developing rapidly.

The members of the Presidium also debated information about the interview given to RADNICKE NOVINE, the newspaper of the Croat Trade Union Federation, by Dzemailj Dzibo, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council. Reports from the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council Presidium and the Croat Trade Union Federation Council were submitted to the Presidium. In a broad debate, it was stated that individual standpoints from Dzemailj Dzibo's interview, in addition to grave mistakes by the journalist and the acting chief and responsible editor of the newspaper, had inflicted serious political damage and that major and exceptionally sensitive issues were involved. It was agreed that additional data which throws further light on the whole affair should be submitted to the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council and that this should establish the degree to which Dzemailj Dzibo is accountable.